WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868

THE NEW COALITION .- TERMS OF THE ALLI-ANCE

The old republican side-board is to receive a coat o ensering, to be composed of equal parts of decayed emocracy and native-American punk. The latter, it is supposed, will take the place of the dark lantern, the former may be relied upon, on account of its oily properties, to give lustre and finish to the new job. Mr. Horace Greeley is the patentee of this ombination. He has put in his caveat, and published it to all the world in that republican book of Mormon, the New York Tribune.

Thus, we are to have a new and highly-character. istic piece of political cabinet-work for the great exhibition of 1860. It is to be of mosaic pattern and style-tessellated-a bit of white stone here and bit of black stone there, as Burke says—a conglomerate composed mainly of negroism, judiciously covered on the under side by nativeism, and on the upper side with counterfeit democracy. It is to be onstructed after the fashion of the Washington mon ment, of dissimilar blocks, to be carefully marked and variously contributed, so that when the partnership ends, each independent proprietor will be able to withdraw his share without impairing the main body, which is to revert and be the ex clusive property of Mr. Horace Greeley and his colored associates. We have these patronizing words of Mr. Greeley in support of this theory :

words of Mr. Greerey in support of this theory:

"On the contrary, it seems to us the plain duty of republicans to regard and treat as brothers all who stand with us in opposition to the Lecompton fraud—to invite them to our councils and our confidence, while cheerfully assenting to their prosecution of their share in the common enterprise under their own banners and in their own fashion—to act freely and faithfully in accordance with our own convictions, and accord to them the utmost lib-erty in doing likewise."

That the contract has been signed, sealed, and de livered, the veneering process under full way, and the wood put to soak and steam; is apparent from this further proclamation of the same chieftain :

this further proclamation of the same chieffain:

"To us the path of duty is plain. Henceforth, to the
end of this struggle, we know all who resist the imposition of the Lecompton fraud on Kansas as brethren, while
we regard those who uphold that fraud as deadly enemics, not merely to Kansas and to the republican party,
but to the principles of American independence, the inalienable rights of man. Politically, the champions of henable rights of man. Politically, the champions of that fraud are our enemies; its opponents, so far as they are willing to be so, are our friends. We shall urge the that fraud are our enemies; its opponents, so far as they are willing to be so, are our friends. We shall urge the re-election of every democratic or American member of Congress who resists the Lecompton fraud to the bitter citd, and then declares himself the determined and per-sistent adversary of its authors and abettors, as demand-ed alike by fidelity to principle and to the interests of

We have had an inkling of this new Holy Alliance The ambassadors have been in frequent consulta tion, but their sessions have been so secretly conducted, probably under the lights alone of the darklantern, that we have been wholly unable to give an intimation of their progress. We are now indebted to the Tribune for the entire programme, and hasten to call in our readers to a full view of the

We are enabled, by the light which is thus thrus upon us, to explain another fact which has been a puzzle to all honest men. We allude, of course, to the persistent efforts on the part of a little corporal's guard of democrats, to create the impression that they have been ruthlessly driven out of the demoeratic party. Running at full speed and crying thief! thief! we find them now, with all the stolen goods quietly ensconced away in the republican barracks. It is a maxim of democracy not to arrest traitorsrelying upon the good rule, that those who run away in time of war, require too much to feed them in time

If we have any right to look to historical parallels, and to draw lessons therefrom, that of the "Patriot Arnold" furnishes no very brilliant promise to those who now desert their colors and go over to the enemy. The least we have a right to claim, at all events, is that the deserters shall not put in the pleathat an edict of excommunication was issued against them. We refer this whole subject to Gen, James Watson Webb, who must have a distinct recollection of the events of Gen. Jackson's time, and a full mocracy, and, it is quite possible, several solemn protests against being ejected from the democratic

THE PATENT OFFICE.

We clip the following from a late number of the New York Herald :

THE SCIENTIFIC PATENT LOBBY IN FULL BLAST. - A MAG

surices: Hart, or Parest Jons.—One of our washington correspondents says that:

"It is alleged that the new appeal board, established by the Commissioner of Patents, but not yet sanctioned by Congress, have granted to Munn & Co., of the Scientific American, some sixty patents, upon applications rejected by Judge Mason, many of which are believed to be direct infringements or evasions of existing patents, valued at many millions of dollars. It is said they have done to assure the influence of that journal, which has done so to secure the influence of that journal, which has a patent agency connected with it, in favor of this in-novation upon the established organization of the Patent

Can this be true ! If it be true, and the statement has all the elements of consistency and plausibility about it, then we must say that the scientific firm of the Scientific American have been prosecuting their scientific researches to some purpose. A batch of "sixty patents," good, bad, or indifferent, covering "many millions of dol-lars," will embrace a lobby fund and a lobby combination which, if employed according to scientific principles must prove to the men of science involved in the move must prove to the men of science involved in the move-ment as rich as a California gold mine. The only serious hitch in this scientific enterprise lies in the fact that this "new appeal board" has not yet been confirmed by Con-gress. Let us know something more of this alleged sci-entific consolidation of these "sixty patents." Perhaps it may open up a new placer for Matteson, Simonton, Wolcott, and the whole ship's crew of the Washington lobby. "Sixty patents" and "many millions of dollars." Only think of this.

So long as the assaults upon the administration of the different departments and bureaus of the government, for which certain journalists and letter-writers are distinguished, take the form of general vituperation, they are justly held to be unworthy of a serious response. The above statement, however, in its precision as to dates, numbers, and persons, is obviously an exception to the rule, and is entitled, from its tendency to mislead, to a passing notice at our hands. We are authorized to say that the extract from the "Washington correspondent," on which the Herald has commented, is, in its every line and letter unfounded in fact. The records of the office will show that the board has not granted a cided by Judge Mason been reversed or reviewed either by the Commissioner. The carth and scourged the human race have been the single patent to Munn & Co., either as original ap-

end on one hundred and seventeen appeals—in fifty of which number Munn & Co. appeared as atterneys.

Of this number ten cases were rejected and forty patented. The remaining sixty-seven cases were prosecuted ofther by the applicants in person or by

Appeals prosecuted by applicants and attorneys other than Munn & Co.

Rejected of this number 12
Patented 55

These figures afford a sufficient answer to the imfirm of attorneys.

The reproach sought to be implied, that the decis- passes that of one alone. ous of the board have been distinguished by laxity present board if they allowed eighty patents out of ican government with a high hand. he same number?

discriminating public.

TERRORISM IN UTAH.

We publish to-day a letter from Dr. Hurt, Indian alm representation of the condition of affairs in Utah. It is addressed to Governor Cumming, is the statement of one officer of the federal government to mother, and is important for its semi-official character, for the impress of truth and sincerity stamped n every line of it, and for the shocking atrocities it choice, whether a man or a body of men should resist

It establishes the fact of the existence of a con rmed political despotism in the Mormon community which spreads a sombre and gloomy terror over Il under its sway, and which is as anomalous as it is lisgraceful to our age and to our race. It has been of despotism and terror had passed away from among the culightened races of Christendom, to return no more: and that henceforth, in virtue of the general spread of intelligence, and through the clearer unlerstanding of the relations between government and people, and the better ideas of popular freedom, perrading all classes of men, political despotism would be a thing unknown forever. But, as if to mock our self-esteem and to rebuke our vanity of self-governnent and popular freedom, a despotism the most inense and arrogant has been engendered in the bosom of our model republic, and requires but a few years of that immunity and license which the American Senate has just indicated an intention to allow it, to mature into a power and vigor which nothing but time and the disease which is inherent in all enormities can undermine

No one can read the graphic recital of Dr. Hurt and fail to discover evidences of a terrorism in Utah recalling the worst days of Robespierre and Danton. From this letter, and from another which the last mails have brought from Utah, we cut the following

appreciation of the doctrine of compensations in politics. If we recollect aright, Gen. Webb's paper farnishes, too, abundant declarations of his pure democracy, and, it is quite possible, several solemn pronot be surprised when I say that I have seen men and women weeping in the bitterest agony of soul; and when I attempted to console them they would say that they abhorred the idea of being forced into a confessional, but dared not refuse. Others would say that they knew not wherein they had sinned, but that they dared not disobey the counsel. Again: those thousands will not disober the counsel. Again: those thousands will no be surprised when I say that I have heard their teach

and recently arrived in a hand-cart train committed sui-cide in the eastern suburbs of Great Salt Lake city, rather than submit to polygamy, the existence of which had been denied by her teachers in England. Soon after her arrival she had been told that she must be scaled to the nan in whose family she was then living, and on refusing to do so she was informed in a peremptory to that she would be denied protection and the means that she would be denied protection and the means a subsistence from any source, and denounced as a prosti-tute. Such announcements brought her unfortunate situation too plainly before her. It was too much for the tender cords which bound her spirit to its mortal fenenent, and the fatal razor was brought to its relief.'

"A most atrocious murder was committed by William "A most atrocious murder was committed by William A. Hickman, the chief Thug or Danite, on a mountainer named Yates, in October. Yates and Ely, two mountain eers, had a small post on Green river, near Baptiste Luo ison's, and lived by raising and trading cattle. When Col. Alexander's command crossed the river last Septen Col. Alexander's command crossed the river last September, Yates disposed to the army of some kegs of gunpowder which he was keeping for sale at his post. He also contracted to supply the commissary with some beef cattle, and a few days afterward drove them up to the also contracted to supply the commissary will some becattle, and a few days afterward drove them up to the camp en Ham's Fork, and received in payment more than \$1,000. On his return to Green river a party of Mormons captured him, and conveyed him to Fort Bridger. From there he was taken to Salt lake city, and after being confined for a few days was allowed to start castward, accompanied by Hickman. Since the day he started nothing has ever been heard of him except the report which is now brought by Feldmann, that he was murdered and robbed by Hickman, as being a man who had forfeited his life to the Mormon god for the sin against the Church of the Latter-Day Saints of having sold gunpowder to the United States army. It is said that Hickman acknowledges the murder, and has exhibited articles which are known to have been in the dead man's possession.

dead man's possession.
"A true narrative of the life of such Thugs as Hick-"A true narrative of the life of such Thuga as Hickman, Porter Rockwell, and Lot Smith, would, beyond question, make a story that would become classical in criminal annals. These men all live on small ranches near Silt Lake city, where they graze a few cattle, farming and stock raising being their ostensible employment, but their actual subsistence being on the sgoils of the victims whom they sacrifice to the vengeance of their church."

records further show that the board has finally act- despotisms of a conclave of rulers. No single hi-the Council of Ten; the dungeons of the Spanish Inquisition; the summary practices of the English Star Chamber; the Scotch jack-boot and thumbscrew; France under the terrorists-furnish the most putation of partiality. The proportion between their cruel and refined instances of man's inhumanity to ages rejected and those patented will be fitted to man which are to be found in all the volumes of his be substantially the same as that which exists be- tory. The despotism of a single tyrant may be cruel; tween the rejected and patented cases of any other but that of a conclave of tyrants surpasses it in ferocity as the rapacity of a whole pack of wolves sur-

The despotism of a conclave-more especially of a and a departure from the principles of Judge Ma fanatical, secret conclave, banded in the name of reon's administration, is equally unfounded. Of one ligion for purposes of self-gratification and lust—is hundred appeals, for example, taken prior to and the most dreadful and fiendish with which God in oming down to March 11, 1857, and which were his wrath ever afflicts a people. It is precisely this eard and decided by Judge Mason in person, twen-sort of despotism that is now fully established, but, ty-nine were rejected and seventy-one patented. His as yet, by no means fully developed, in Utah. It is dministration stands unimpeached before the coun- for a Christian people of a Christian country to say try, and if he granted seventy-one patents out of one whether the system shall obtain its full develop nundred cases brought before him on appeal, should ment, not only in crushing out all personal liberty it be a ground for questioning the integrity of the within its own jurisdiction, but in defying the Amer-

The able letter of Dr. Hurt recites the clauses of In this connexion, we are informed that a few the American constitution which have no force in vecks since an officer in high position was dismissed Utah—which are ignominiously set at naught by the by the Commissioner for a gross breach of official reigning terrorists in that jurisdiction of the United duty, and that since then the office has been as States. Whether the sacred rights guarantied to the ailed by petty and malignant calumnies, such as we citizens of the Territories of the Union by these have branded above. These assaults will be under- clauses are to be protected by the President, is one stood and will pass for what they are worth with a of the questions before Congress. The expulsion of the civil officers of the United States from that Terrtitory: the resistance of an American army marching peaceably under the American flag upon American soil, are acts which the American Senate has treated gent of the United States, giving an elaborate and as not to be classified with offences and crimes.

Well acts of flagrant treason and rebellion, being as saults upon the government, may not merit punishment, or reprobation, or even censure, in the estima tion of one of the co-ordinate branches of the government. It may be a question of mere expediency and an assault upon its own dignity. But there is another and graver case presented to our national legislators by this letter of Dr. Hurt. It is a question whether the most vital provisions of that constitution which they are sworn to support shall be permitted to be nullified and prostrated under the same system of the opinion of our latter-day statesmen that the reign despotism the agents of which expelled the civil officers and assaulted the armies of the United States.

> The House of Representatives yesterday paid General Quitman a marked and most unusual compliment. At the expiration of the time allotted him under the rules for the discussion of the army bill, recently reported by him from the Committee on Military Affairs, the House, by unanimous consent, permitted him to proceed and conclude his unfinished remarks. This mark of consideration has but very few precedents—so few as to render its repetition an occasion of special notice, and of cherished appreciation by the recipient.

> The report of the Senate Committee on Territories speaks of the Lecompton constitution as "a constitution which they (the people of Kansas) cannot change, without re-SORTING TO REVOLUTION, until the year 1864. [Albany Journal

The report presented by Mr. Green, which is the report of the Senate Committee on Territories, because it expresses the views of a majority of that committee, contains no such language or sentiment as is attributed to it by the Journal. The indi-"During the 'reformation' (in 1856) a proclamation issued from the 'Lord's Anointed,' announcing the solution fact that the people had violated their covenants with God and their covenants.

"During the 'reformation' (in 1856) a proclamation issued from the 'Lord's Anointed,' announcing the solution as a substitute of the solution o tee report, the Journal is guilty of a deliberate and His career has been one of distinguished honor, and in unpardonable misrepresentation.

> Coxxecutry. The democracy of Connecticut met in T. Pratt for governor, John Cotton Smith for lieutenant governor, F. Williams, ir., for secretary of State, Daniel B. Warner for treasurer, and Peleg C. Childs for comptroller. Resolutions heartily endorsing the policy of President Buchanan were adouted.

> The nominees are all known to be decided supporters of the present democratic administration, as the tenor of the resolutions would fairly indicate.

> From South America.—By way of England we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 2d. Montevideo 5th, Rio Janeiro 14th, Babia 18th, and Pernambuco 21st January. Montevideo was threatened not only with a civil war, but also with an insurrection of the colored population against the white. In consequence of the disordered state of affairs, the government had requested the representatives of foreign powers who had naval forces in the river Plate to land troops for the security of foreigners. The request was complied with, and the French, English, Brazilian, Spanish and American naval commanders sent on shore parties of marines. The United States commodore, at the solicitation of the other foreign com-manders, had taken the commander-in-chief of the foreign forces, and published a manifesto promising aid and pro-tection to whatever stranger might be in need of them.

THE COTTON SUPPLY. - Mr. J N. Cardoza has just pubished a valuable statement in relation to the supply and consumption of cotton for the current year. He estimates the crop of the United States at 2,900,000 bales, and 1,000,000 from all other sources. The consumption is thus calculated :

Great Britain ------1,200,000 Continent of Europe 850,000 United States 300,000

From these data, not forgetting the stock on hand at

foreign dry goods at New York during February were but \$7,044,407, which is \$6,948,409 less than for the corresponding period of last year, (a decline of more than one-half.) \$1,856,402 less than for February, 1856, and \$339,-560 less than for February, 1855. This decrease extends to every description of goods. Compared with the re-ccipts for the corresponding period of last year, the im-ports since January lat show a still greater decline. The ocipts for the corresponding period of last year, the imports since January 1st show a still greater decline. The total of dry goods landed at that port for two months is \$14,468,741 less than for the same period of 1857, \$9,677,029 less than for the same period of 1856, and \$3,103,809 less than for the same period of 1855. The imports of dry goods at New York from the commencement of the last fiscal year (July 1st) to New York from the commencement THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

quiry for the committee under the resolution of their ap-pointment. These are all laws, facts, and proceedings in relation to the Lecompton constitution, bearing upor the question or propriety of the admission of Kansa-upder it. These, in the opinion of the committee, cm

First. The law taking a sense of the people upon the

First. The law taking a sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a conventiont.

Second. The law providing for the call of a convention in pursuance of the popular will expressed.

Third. The registration of voters and the apportionment of delegates made by Secretary Stanton.

Fourth. The assembling of the convention at Lecompton, and their action in submitting the slavery question, the only one in contraverser to the result.

he only one in controversy, to the people.

Fifth. The constitution formed by the convention

sixth. The action of the people on the question in it submitted to vote on the 21st of December.

These are all the essential facts embraced in the call. Perfect legality and regularity marks every step of the proceedings. Why should not the State be admitted,

proceedings. Why should not the State be admitted, asks the report?

The report then takes up and answers the objections which do not arise on the face of the record. No constitution can be valid which is not first ratified by a popular vote. This position of Governor Walker is shown to be untenable, both on principle and authority. None of the constitutions of the old States were thus ratified, and many of the new have not been. The second objection the want of an enabling act—is shown to be untenable by numerous precedents, the case of California in particular. Another objection is as to the fairness of the registry and apportionment. This is fully answered. There try and apportionment. This is fully answered. There are thirty eight counties in Kansas, twenty-one of which were represented. Thirteen of the others have little or were represented. Thirteen of the others have little or no population. In these thirteen, on the 4th of Jan-uary election there was less than one hundred votes cast against the constitution. The four others had no regis-try, because the officers were not permitted to make it. They were driven away by force and threats.

They were driven away by force and threats.

The report ignores the votes of the 4th of January, although arguing that a fair interpretation of that vote, upon the busis of apportionment made by Secretary Stanton, would show that the constitution had not been deated even then.

The report is very claborate and covers all the points

and closes with an urgent argument for the admission of Kansas as recommended by the President. This is urged as best for Kansas, as well as the peace and harmony of The report and resolution were carried by a vote of

eight to seven.

The committee adjourned sine die, with the understand. ing that Mr. Stephens would not present his report to the

pare theirs.

It is understood there will be two minority reports, in the Senate—one from the Douglas republicans and the other from the black-republicans. The House will probably await the action of the Senate.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hox. Wilson Reilly. - The honorable representative of this congressional district has been so confidently claimed by the anti-Lecompton clatterers as to cause many of his warmest friends to feel a great deal of uneasiness in relation to his future course on the Kansas question. We are not authorized to declare the intenquestion. We are not authorized to declare the inten-tions of Mr. Reilly, but such is our knowledge of the man, and such our faith in his devotion to the democratic party, that we feel justified in predicting he will do nothing to forfeit the confidence of the most undeviating democrat. We shall be greatly disappointed if this diction shall fail to be fulfilled. It ought to be rem bered that Mr. Reilly has done nothing, as yet, to war-rant the assumption that he designs to join the black-re-publicans in opposing the admission of Kansus. His whole political career is a protest against such an assump-tion. - Chambersburg (Penn.) Volley Spirit.

Hox. H. M. Shaw. - At a democratic convention of Halifax county, North Carolina, recently held, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That we do hereby emphatically reiterate th expressions of confidence in our present able and faithful representative in Congress, Hon. Henry M. Shaw, which we published unmistakably by our votes in August last.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The announcement of the sudden decease of Comm dore M. C. Perry, which occurred yesterday morning in New York city, was received in Washington with great surprise, mingled with profound regret. His illness was not known here. Com. Perry's name stands third on the able officers. The history of his life is largely identified with the history of the navy, he having seen more active service at sea than any other officer. Of his life and serconvention at New Haven yesterday and nominated Jus. vices to the country we propose to give a more extended notice on a future occasion.

Resolutions have passed one branch of the Louisian legislature, declaring that the restoration of Lieut. Maury to the active list of the navy is not an adequate compensation for his valuable services, and instructing the sena tors from that State and requesting the representatives to urge upon the President his elevation to such position as his talents metit.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam Despatch, now at New York, about to sail on special service with provisions for the home squadron:

Lieut. Commanding, E. G. Parrott; lieuts., H. S. Newcomb, D. A. McDermot, J. D. Daniels, and John E. Hart; assed assistant surgeon, B. Vreeland. A board for the examination of the senior class of mid

shipmen at the Naval Academy has been ordered to convene at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 1st of April next. The board is composed of the following officers: Captains H. A. Adams, A. A. Harwood, and C. Ringgold; com manders, E. G. Tilton and S. P. Lee.

The Eugene bonnet and the Eugene hoop have become the fashion everywhere, and have obtained such an ascendancy that it would appear to be a very difficult mat rould displa scarlet—petticoat, and it will doubtless soon be flashing on our sight and become the rage. If our fair ladies adopt these fashions, originating with their highly-titled European sisters, is there any good reason why they should not adopt others, which, though not so showy, may add materially to their comfort? Now we notice that one item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage, was twelve dozen pairs of boots, which are described as "useful and solid," some of them intended for "rough walking," being provided with treble soles. We should like to see these "useful and From these data, not forgetting the steck on hand at the commencement of the season, the excess of supply beyond consumption in 1858, is given as 1,475,000 bales. These figures and speculations are important to all that take the slightest interest in the trade. It strikes us, however, that the consumption for the United States is put down at a figure entirely too low.

| Doots, which are described as "useful and treble soles. We should like to see these "useful and sold" boots for "rough walking," being provided with teble soles. We should like to see these "useful and sold" boots for "rough walking," come into fashion here, but we fear that our fair ladies are too much wedded to the use of wafer-soled boots and slippers in their goings to and fro to take kindly to the "treble soles," however well they may be calculated to preserve health. The IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during February were but the sight of American ladies, and therefore will not be come the fashion in this country, although it be a very sensible one—which cannot be said of all prevailing fashions.

A Mussouri Spungson. During a late revival in the A Missocial Spergices.—During a late revival in the Raptist Church at Lagrange, Mo., a lad 17 years old, who had acquired some notoriety in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the church and prepared himself for the ministry. He has recently been licensed, and has enter-ed on his clerical duties; and so wonderful are his powers, that the whole community are in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches, the church is crowded; persons from all the country round about flocking to hear him; and the oldest veterans declare that they never before listened to such thrilling elequence. The name of the "boy preacher" is J. R. Fuller. THE ARMY BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

A Bibl to provide for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Texas, and to authorize the President to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers.

Be it enocted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Pres-ident of the United States be authorized and required to receive into the service of the United States one regiment Texas mounted volunteers, to be taked and organized the State of Texas, for the defence and protection of the frontier thereof, to continue in service, from the time that the whole regiment shall be mustered into service, for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged by the President. Said regiment shall be omposed of one colonel, one licutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster and commissary with similar rank, one sergeant major, one quartermaster and commissary ser-geant, and ten companies—each of which shall be com-posed of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier, and seventy-four privates. Each of said effi-cers below the rank of major—non-commissioned officers, musicians, farrier, and privates—shall furnish and keep himself supplied with a good serviceable horse and horse equipments, for the use and risk of which, in addition to the pay and allowances herein provided, he shall receive equipments, for the use and risk or which, is additionable the pay and allowances herein provided, he shall receive forty cents a day while in service with his borse; and if forty cents a day while in service with his horse; and if any non-commissioned officer, musician, farrier, or private shall, from carelessness or neglect, injure or render his horse unfit for service, and shall fall to supply a serviceable horse within the period of ten days from the loss, such soldier shall, from such time, until he shall furnish himself with a horse, be entitled only to the period of the order of a private of the factor.

pay of a private of infantry.

Siz. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non Siz. 2. And of Jarian choices, in the decomposition of officers, musicians, fairier, and privates of said regiment shall, when mustered into the service of the United States, be subject to the rules and articles of war. They shall be armed at the expense of the United States, as the Prosident shall direct. They shall be allowed the same the President shall direct. They shall be allowed the same pay, rations, and allowances in kind, including clothing, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided for the regiments of cavalry now in the service, but no field officer shall receive forage for a greater number of horses than he may from time to time actually have in service. No pay or allowances shall be due until said regiment shall be received into the service, but each officer and man shall then be entitled to one day's pay and allowance for every twenty miles he may have been re-

cer and man shall then be entitled to one day's pay and allowance for every twenty miles he may have been required to travel from his residence to the place of muster.

Set. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the officers of said regiment of mounted men shall be appointed or selected in the manner prescribed by the laws of Texas.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the northern and northwestern frontiers, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed in all services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed in all r regiments, of seven hundred and forty privates each four regiments, of seven hundred and forty privates each; the same, of any portion thereof, to be organized into mounted regiments of befautry, as the President may deem proper, to serve for the term of eighteen months from the time of their being received into service, unless sooner discharged by the President. Said volunteers, if called for and received as mounted men, shall be consticalled for and received as mounted men, shall be consti-tuted in the same manner as is provided in the first sec-tion of this bill for the Texas regiment of mounted vol-unteers, and shall receive the same pay and allowances, and, except the appointment of officers, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided in this bill for said corps; and if called for, and if received as in-fantry, they shall be placed on the same footing in every respect with the infantry regiments now in the service, shall receive the same pay and allowances, and be gov-erned by the same rules and regulations; and the said shall receive the same pay and allowances, and be governed by the same rules and regulations; and the said regiments, whether organized as mounted men or infantry, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

SEC. 5. And be it further energy. That the said volunteers shall not be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States or Territories to

which said regiments shall respectively belong. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the produnteers shall not be due until received into rice but each officer and man shall then be entitled to one day's pay for every twenty miles he may have bee required to travel from his residence to the place of

A BILL to provide for a temporary increase of the arm of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the di-States, there shall be raised and organized, under the di-rection of the President, one regiment of dragoous and two regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry, respec-tively, under the existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, according to their respec-tive grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: *Providal*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to ap-point such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act, below the grade of field officers, as may not be ap-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, musicians, and privates authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the expiration of two years from and after the

passage of this act.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to select such officers of the army as he may think proper, and assign them to command, with temporary and increased rank, in the reg-iments hereby authorized, and who, while exercising the temporary rank thus conferred, shall receive the pay and emploments of the commands to which they have been assigned, and be entitled to no other pay and allowances whatever during the period of said detached service; officers so employed shall succeed to vacancies in their own corps according to the ordinary rules of promotion, and, if no previously ordered to do so, shall, upon the disbandment f the regiments to which they have been assigned re of the regiments to which they have been assigned, re-join their own regiment, corps, troop, or company, as the case may be. The field officers of the regiments herein authorized and provided for shall be selected from the officers of the army, and appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to temperary com-missions, the effect of which will cease and discontinue on the disbandment of the corps to which they may be

THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK, for Young Persons; by Miss Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert," 37 cents. Execlary's City of the Great King; 1 vol. 8vo; colored plates; \$3.50. Mar 2 FRANCK TAYLOR.

DEBIT AND CREDIT; a novel, translated from

Mite Lies; by Charles Reade.

A fresh supply of Beatrice Cenet.

Just received and for sale by BLANCHARD & MOHEN Mar 4 Science and Art, 1888; exhibiting the most important theory of the past year in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philo tophy, electricity, chemicity, geology and botany, geology and mineralogy, meteorology and astronomy; by John Timbs, Just received by

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

to rescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the bleed, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy, and, an a beyrange, it has to superior in the world.

Put up in quart and plut bottles, and for sale by all the druggists and grocers in Washington.

UDOLFIG WOLFE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York. Dec 13 dilmir

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York City Sustains the Administration. New York, March 4.—The mass meeting this evening at Tammany Hall, called by over 3,000 of the "solid men" of New York, was an enthusiastic demonstration. General John A. Dix presided. The following resolution were adopted:

Resolved. That the territories of the United States, having been purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, are the common property of the people of the several States, and every citizen from every section of the United States is entitled to enter upon and enjoy them, with or without his property in slaves, as he may prefer; that the principle of good faith, fair dealing, and fraternal obligation, again and again reiterated by the democracy of the city of New York, we rejoice to say, has, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Uni-ted States, ceased to be the mere principle of a party, and has become the established principle of the govern-

growth and expansion of the confederacy, and believing that local concerns are best administered by those whom they most affect, hails with joy the advent of the period that local concerns are best administered by those whom they most affect, hails with joy the advent of the period when any of the Territories is entitled, by the advance of its population and resources, to be introduced into the great brotherhood of States, and enter upon the career of self-government; and, in the opinion of the democracy, every Territory is thus entitled to admission upon presenting to Congress a constitution which shall be "republican in form," and with or without slavery, as the people of each Territory shall determine.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas are entitled to immediate admission into the Union upon their constitution now before Congress for the following reasons:

Because the constitution is "republican in form," and thus fulfits the only condition to admission required by the constitution of the United States.

Because it was framed by a convention, sanctioned by Congress, and elected by a majority of the people.

Because it was adopted by a majority of the people in the mode authorized by the convention, in whom, by delegation of the people, was invested supreme authority.

Because the mode thus authorized fairly and substantially submitted to the people of the Territory.

Because the allegation that a large body of the people, known as the free State party, supporters of another convention, and in actual rebellion to the constituted anthorities, did not vote upon the constitution, and if they had voted would have shown a majority of the people to be opposed to it, is an allegation, under the circumstances of the case, entitled to no consideration; those who refuse to go to the polls have no right to complain of the result of an election.

Because the constitution thus adopted being regular

result of an election.

Because the constitution thus adopted being regular

Because the constitution thus adopted being regular upon the record, Congress should seize the opportunity of incorporating Kansas as a State under its provisions, thereby investing its people with sovereign power to alter or amend it at their pleasure, securing to a distracted Territory peace and quiet, and driving from the halls of Congress a dangerous and useless agitation.

Because the industrial interests of the country, now suffering extraordinary depression, imperiously require repose from the dangers of sectional agitation, and that intestine divisions which threaten the peace of the confederacy shall no longer be permitted to depress enterprise, and to cast their baleful influence upon the credit and commerce of the people.

and commerce of the people.

Because James Buchanan, the President of the United and commerce of the people.

Because James Buchanan, the President of the United States, recommends it. Elevated to a position which enables him most accurately to ascertain the exact truth amid the conflicting statements coming from heated partisans in that distant frontier of the Union, gifted with a rare sagacity and long experience to foresee and appreciate the dangers which threaten us, surrounded by a wise and able cabinet, and animated by a patriotism which no man will question, he has advised Congress to meet the existing crisis by admitting Kanasa into the Union with her present constitution. Admiring his courage and decision, and fully impressed with the conviction that James Buchanan has "no other object of carthly ambition than to leave his country in a peaceful and presperous condition, and to live in the respect and confidence of his countrymen," we request our representatives in Congress to follow his wise connsels, and we pledge to him and to them our unfinching support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to our members of Congress and to the President of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-HARRISBURG, March 4 .- The democratic State convention essembled here to-day in the hall of the house of

representatives, at half-past 10 o'clock-both branches of the legislature having adjourned over till Monday next. Victor E. Piolett, esq., was chosen temporary chairn The convention was permanently organized by the apeintment of the Hon. James L. Dawson, of Fayette

county, as president, with thirty-three vice presidents and six secretaries. A resolution was offered authorizing the president to

appoint a committee of thirteen to report resolutions for action of the convention.

Mr. W. A. Stokes moved to amend by adding four; which motion was followed by debate. Motion lostyeas 47, nays 82. A motion by an anti-Lecompton dele gate was then made to increase the committee to thirtythree; which motion, after debate, was defeated by the decisive vote of vens 20, navs 1 Pending a motion to proceed to the consideration of

contested seats, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock. At eight o'clock the convention repsembled. A m

ion was made and carried authorizing the president of the convention to appoint the members of the State central committee. The convention then adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HARRISBURG, March 4 .- Upon taking the chair, the

resident of the convention made a lengthy speech. president of the convention made a lengthy speech.

Mr. Facker, after referring to the duties to be performed and complimenting the administration, urged the propriety of giving some decided expression of sentiment on Kansas. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton constitution was legally formed, and a legal instrument; and if it imbedies only the views of the minority, the fault is with the majority for not attending the elections. The constitu-tion ought to be ratified by Congress, and Kansas admitted as a State. The democratic party would sustain no permanent injury by endorsing the course of the na-tional administration. It was a party principle, and would march steadily on to success. The speech was fre quently greeted with applause.

A committee on resolutions was appointed. On mo-tion, all the resolutions regarding the policy of the party were referred to the committee, without debate, and adopted.

a platform was adopted. This gave rise to a spirited de-bate. The reason he asked for this movement was, that the precedent was fixed in the Cincinnati convention.

The president was charged with having packed the committee with all Lecompton men, to which he replied that if such was the case, it was accidental. A motion was then made to increase the committee by the appointment of four additional members.

Mr. Wright's motion finally prevailed.

The motion to add four members to the committee was negatived—yeas 47, nays 82. A motion to increase the number to 33 was, after a debate, defeated by a vote of 20 to 102; and then the convention adjourned until eve-

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis are to sail with the California mails and passengers on Saturday instead of Friday, as advertised.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.—Franklin Philp respectfully informs his triends and the public that he has leaved the store (now in the occupancy of Mesors, White & Co.) No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between North and truth streets. Having just returned from the northern crites, he has personally made a selection of English and American books and stationery, which will be found on examination to be of the choloset kine.

From F. Philps long and varied experience in Europe and America, complete with connection it become in London and Paris, his facilities will not be inferior to any house in the United States.

F. Philp purposes opening this establishment on or about the 10th of March part. Figurity particulars in future advertisements.

Franklin Full..